

pleasing you. I have the honour to be, with respects,
Mr. Mayor, your very humble servant.

(Signed)

L. ARCHAMBAU.
New-York, 27 Thermidor, 10 o'clock.

The commandant of the naval division of the French Republic, to citizen ARCHAMBAU, commissioner of commercial relations at New-York.

Citizen Commissioner,

I receive this instant the letter you have done me the honour to write, with a translation enclosed of the one addressed to you. I hasten to answer them by assuring you that the most severe order had been previously given to prevent any man of colour from having any communication with the land. And this morning the same orders have been renewed. I hope this assurance will give full satisfaction to the mayor of the city.

These persons have moreover behaved very peaceable since their importation—and this country does not seem calculated to inspire them with any ideas of revolt. But if any such should be entertained, I can assure you most positively that the land forces on board are more than sufficient to keep them in good order.

I have the honour to salute you.

The commandant of division;

(Signed)

LA CAILLE.

[Translation.]

New-York, August 15, 1802.

SIR,

I have received with great satisfaction your letter of this date, enclosing the answer of the commandant of division to my note. I hope the removal of the frigate will not prove a material inconvenience to the service—though rendered unnecessary by the assurance contained in the commandant's letter, I still receive it on the part of the citizens, as the evidence of a wish to promote harmony and dispel any fears that may have been entertained on the subject of the slaves.

I pray you to communicate these sentiments to the commandant, and accept my thanks for your ready attention to the request with which circumstances obliged me to trouble you. I have the honour to be, with respects, your most obedient servant.

EDWARD LIVINGSTON.

To citizen Archambau, commercial agent for the French republic

August 18.

Extract of a letter to a respectable commercial house in this city from their correspondent at Cadiz, dated July 6th, received by the schooner Rising Sun.

"Contrary to what I assured you in my last, we are still here, and our detention has been a fortunate circumstance; for it has ensured us the protection of a Swedish frigate, which came in here three days since to convoy Swedish and American merchantmen to the Mediterranean; and had we sailed alone from hence, there was great danger that we should have fallen into the hands of a new enemy, the emperor of Morocco having sent our consul out of his dominions, and proclaimed war against the United States on the 25th ult. I hope we have no danger to apprehend in going to Gibraltar; but it would be extremely imprudent to attempt to go unprotected; and if several more of our ships of war do not come out here soon, our commerce with the Mediterranean must be abandoned. The Tripolitans have lately captured two of our vessels, and one Swede. They and the Moors are now arming with a great deal of spirit. Commodore Morris aware of the danger, is coming here soon to convoy a number of our vessels to the westward. We shall sail to-morrow morning."

Two children of the king of Prussia have been inoculated for the vaccine. These are the first instances of this inoculation having been authorized by any sovereign prince.

We understand that 50 French negroes were sent yesterday afternoon from the French vessels at quarantine, to the hospital, Staten Island, sick.

PHILADELPHIA, August 21.

A passenger in the ship Protector, captain Bull, arrived at New-York on Wednesday last, from Cadiz (which place she left on the 14th July) informs us, that commodore Morris, in consequence of the dismissal of Mr. Simpson, and the declaration of war by the emperor of Morocco, blocked the port of Tangiers; that this bold measure had its effect upon the emperor, who requested that the American consul would return to the exercise of his functions for six months, which would afford an opportunity for making such a representation to the government of the United States, as might terminate the differences amicably. No intelligence, our informant adds, had been received at Cadiz of the engagement reported here, to have taken place in the Mediterranean, between the United States frigates Boston, capt. M'Niel, and several Tripolitan vessels. The two American brigades said to have been captured off Cape Pallas on the 17th June, are the Franklin and the Rose, both of Philadelphia; but accounts were received at Cadiz which contradicted this so far as respected the capture of two vessels—only one of the two (and which of them was not mentioned) is said to have fallen into the hands of the Barbarians. A fleet of French vessels, men of war and transports, to the number of 30, destined for St. Domingo, arrived at Cadiz a few days previous to the departure of the Protector; one

division had sailed, and the remainder were expected to follow shortly. Markets very dull.

Letter from Mr. O'Brien, American consul at Algiers, mentions, that on the — day of June; he saw an American vessel in possession of a Tripolitan corsair, passing the port of Algiers.

It is the general belief at Cadiz, that it will not be more than eight months, before there will be an open hostility on the part of all the Barbary powers against the United States. The emperor of Morocco wants money of us, and if he does not get it, he is determined to capture our merchantmen, and enslave their crews. May they soon receive tribute from the United States, through the muzzles of our cannon.

Annapolis, August 26.

To the Editor of the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

SIR,

THE following proposed laws of duelling have been by me examined carefully, and, I believe; that on deliberation, they will be approved by men of honour. To be sure, there is a considerable difference between the several sets of laws; but they are all excellent, and, in my humble opinion, the men who fight according to any of them, so as to be well reported by good honest seconds, should be reckoned as honourable as Caesar or Alexander.

The truth, my dear fellow, is, that in my country, where the noble practice flourishes like the shamrock, and distinguishes my dear country above all others, I myself have fought in a great many different ways. But, after all, I am here, as hearty as you would wish to see a man in a summer's day, excepting a little lameness which I have in my right shoulder, and a little damned hitch in my gait. But what of that?

I should not, perhaps, have troubled you at this time, but I see, by a late paper, that Mr. Swartwout and Mr. Clinton, of New-York, whom I know just as much of as I do of Esau and Jacob, have lately fought pretty nearly according to the rules which I once fought by in mine own country. In that damned engagement I was unfairly killed, or, which is the same thing, I was left by my enemy, and his black-guard second, for dead on the field. He turned fairly round at the word "attention," and took a clever serious aim at my carcase before the word fire was given. Had I been worth thirty thousand a year he would have brought me down just as he did. The scoundrel was ashamed to shew his face amongst his honest countrymen, and so he came to Maryland. I did not die, as he expected, and so, having no family to bother me, I followed him, and I challenged him again. I chose to fight according to the second set of rules, under which no rascality could cleverly be practised. Well! he could not be off, and so we met again in the field of honour, with two of our countrymen for seconds, and at it we went. I had fired my second pistol, when he, thinking himself cocksure with his second fire, advanced fairly up to his line. But I rushed on him like a storm, and I clubbed my pistol and I knocked him down. I might have then beaten the few brains he had out of his head, because he had not fired his second pistol. But I spared him like a man; and, on my conscience, the seconds, in the newspaper, gave me credit as they ought.

Well! but the stupid ass challenged me again, and he chose to fight according to the 3d set of rules which I shall give you. For you must know, that the challenger, or his second, always has the privilege of choosing his mode, notwithstanding that, the patrons say there are no certain rules at all, that they know of.—Or if there are, they were made by brutes. How silly some folks are. However, we fired two rounds a piece, according to the rules; whether they be rules or not I wounded his wig, and took off a small tip of his left ear. He wounded my pantaloons, and just grazed my right buttock. So our seconds interfered, and told us there was enough. We then shook hands, and have been friends ever since, though the devil burn me, if ever I forget or forgive his behaviour in the beginning of the business. Likely enough he will remember my triumph in our second fight. But he occasioned me to come to this country of freedom, at the very nick of time. To say the truth, I should have left my country and come to America, even if he had not been before hand with me.

Since I have been here, I have done all I could to encourage a proper spirit amongst you. I see a very pretty inclination for duelling in those who have lost, but not in those who have gained, in the field of politics. I must, notwithstanding, confess, that I want to place myself in the latter class; and I may hereafter, if encouraged, give you more of my mind. I have a thousand diverting anecdotes of duels in Dublin.—For instance; I could tell if I pleased, as how six men were killed in one week; and no notice at all taken of them by the wise magistrates.—Here, I suppose, for want of knowing better, there would be a fine hullabaloo on such an occasion.—But my countrymen, by their brains, are more reasonable, I believe, as well as more brave and learned, than any other men on the face of the earth.

And now, according to promise, I give you in regular form, one after another, the three sets of duelling laws; who it was that made them, or when and where they were made, is nothing at all to the purpose.—I wish only it could be supposed I made them myself.

First Set.

1. Seconds toll up for position, and word of command.

2. Principals have each a pistol in his right hand. They are placed back to back, at the distance of 10

yards. The second who is to give the word shall first call "attention."

After the interval of 2 or 3 or 4 moments, he shall call "to the right about face." As soon as they shall, or in his opinion, ought to be turned, he shall call "fire," and the principals without pause shall fire. If either shall shoot before the word "fire," or in the opinion of both seconds shall pause, after the word, he shall be deemed to act unfairly, and his enemy at the next turn, if able, shall have a deliberate aim; and, if he shall think proper, the duel shall cease. But on apology or submission, the seconds being judges, shall end the duel.

3. If either be wounded fairly, so as to receive assistance, the duel shall absolutely cease. If no wound, and nothing unfair, the duel shall go on as it began.

4. If at 2d shot neither be wounded, fairly or unfairly; it shall be at the challenger's option to proceed. If there be an unfair shot, the same proceeding as in the first instance.

5. After a third shot, the duel shall not proceed, without the approbation of both seconds—same regulation with respect to unfairness, &c.

6. After a fourth shot the duel shall not proceed, unless an unfair shot be given. In that case, the injured party shall have one deliberate shot.

7. A snap or flash equivalent to a fire.

SECOND SET.

1. Principals, each a pistol in each hand, stand face to face, at the distance of 20 yards. As soon as the challenger's second shall call, "on gentlemen," they may advance, and traverse and retreat within the breadth of five yards, which shall be marked. They may, at all times, use their pistols as they please, until all shall be discharged; and then the duel shall cease.

2. Each shall have a line marked two yards distant from the centre, beyond which line he shall not advance, unless he shall have fired both his pistols.—It is plain then that the firing can never be nearer than within 4 yards, the line of each being 2 yards from the centre, and 2 and 2 making 4.—If either principal, having advanced, shall retreat to a line within 4 yards from his original post, he shall be considered to have submitted; and on no pretence shall the duel proceed, but the seconds shall be bound to report him, if his adversary shall choose.

THIRD SET OF ARTICLES.

1. The challenger's second shall have choice of position, and the word of command.

1. The principals shall stand face to face, each having a pistol in his right hand, at the distance of 10 yards. And they shall fire at the word of command.—If, in the opinion of both seconds, there shall have been a pause of more than 3 moments, after the word, the shot shall be deemed unfair, and the other party shall be entitled to take a deliberate aim, not exceeding 5 moments after the word. If more than 5 moments, his shot shall be unfair, and his enemy shall have another shot, and so on *ad infinitum*. After this, it shall be at his option whether or not the duel shall proceed.

2. If the duel proceed after the first shot, the distance shall be only seven and an half yards—in other respects, there shall be the same proceedings as before.

3. After two shots, if there be no wound, and nothing unfair, it shall be at the challenger's option, whether or not the duel shall proceed. If it shall proceed, the distance shall be only five yards. They shall stand back to back.—The second shall give the words, "Attention," to the right, &c. "Fire, as is before mentioned—and the same rules as before shall prevail; that is to say,

4. Whenever an unfair shot shall be given, there shall be a deliberate shot as aforesaid on the other side.

5. If either principal shall make an apology or concession, which, in the opinion of both seconds, ought to satisfy the other principal, after one fire, the duel shall absolutely cease, unless the apologist shall have fired unfairly, in which case he shall be exposed to a deliberate shot, if the other chooses.

6. A snap or flash equal to a fire.

General rule for all duels.

If one of the principals, acting unfairly, shall give a desperate or doubtful wound to his adversary, it is the duty of both seconds to arrest him, and insist on his standing a fire, if the other is able to shoot, unless he make a full unqualified submission. In that case they may let him go, and report him to the world. But it is not the meaning, that he shall be held, and forced to receive the fire. No! by Jesus! because the man who should hold might be shot without intending it. No! if fair words will not make him stand, let him and the devil go along.

Do you see, my dear Sir, now I have got on this subject, I could run on as long as I could wag a pen. But as you may not find it convenient to print all I could say, I for the present leave off, wishing you long life, and the pleasure of fighting once a month.

I am, my dear Sir,

Your very humble,

Obedient servant,

PATRICK FITZPATRICK.

Elk Ridge,

Aug. 23, 1802.

EXTRA-DUCK.

The following paragraph is copied from a Boston paper, published in 1764:—

We hear from Barnstable, that the wife of a man in that county was lately delivered of two children; and besides this event, which undoubtedly gave him much pleasure, the wife of his negro man, the same night, was also delivered of a child. He was likewise